



Separating *spikes* and *secretions*



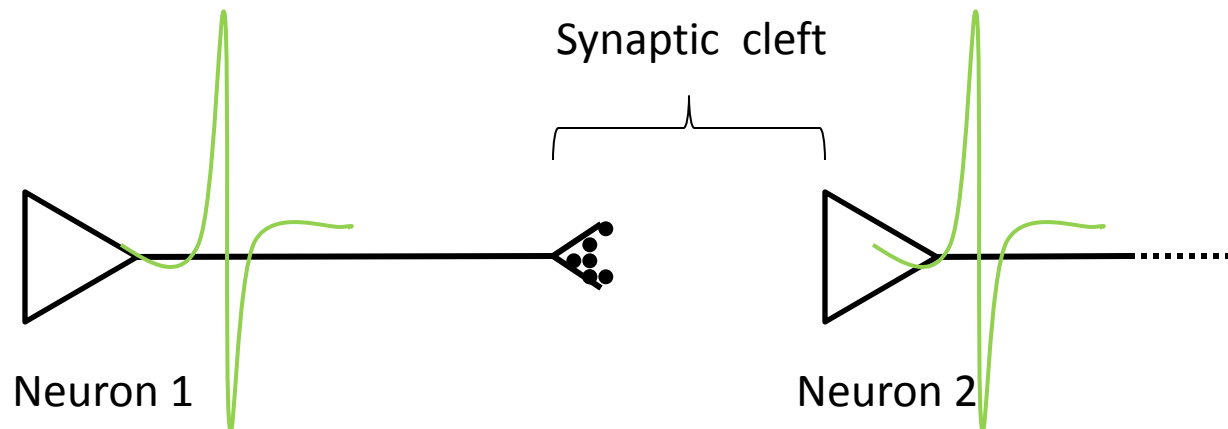
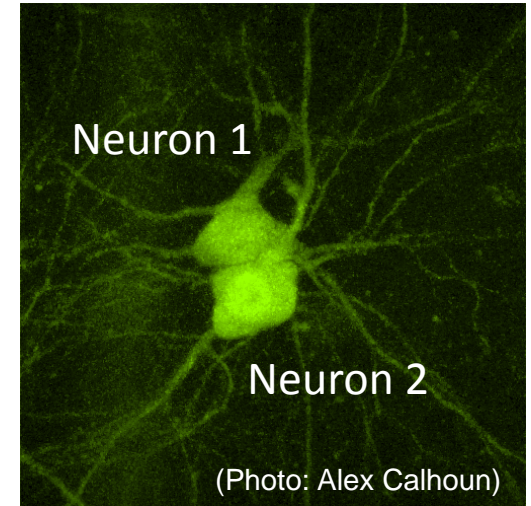
Jon Newman and Ming-fai Fong

Potter Lab

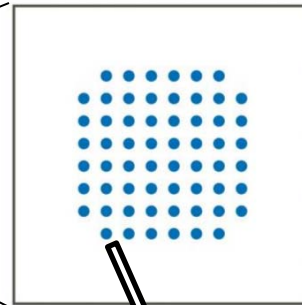
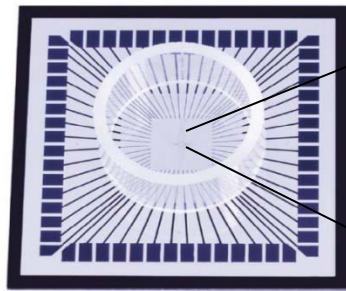
Georgia Tech

Spikes and secretions

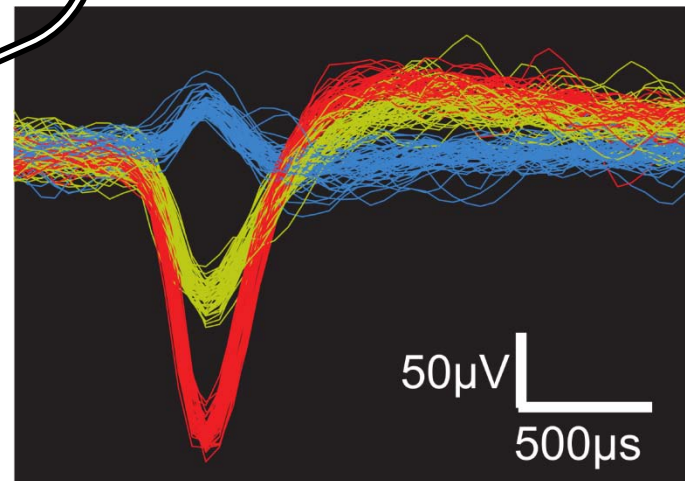
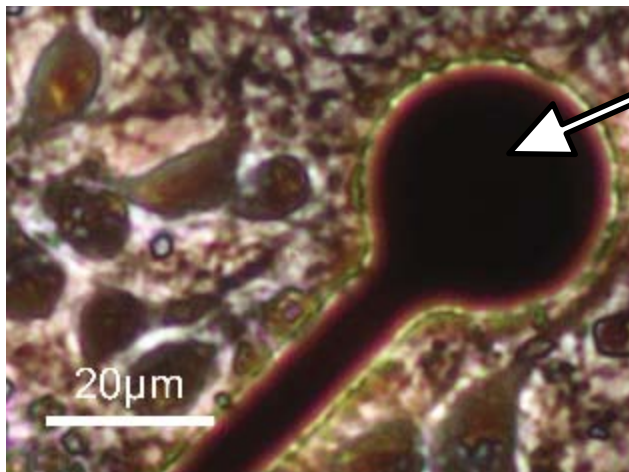
- Your thoughts are made of:
 - (1) Spikes (Action potentials)
 - (2) Secretions (Neurotransmission)



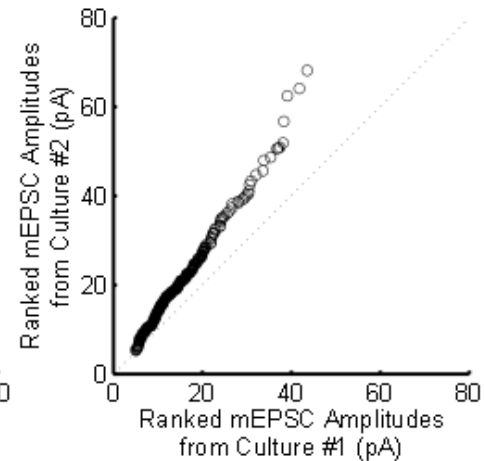
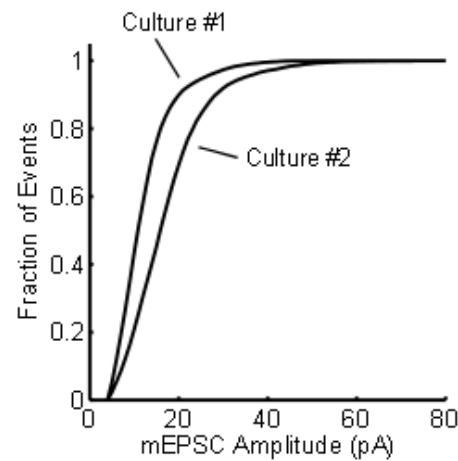
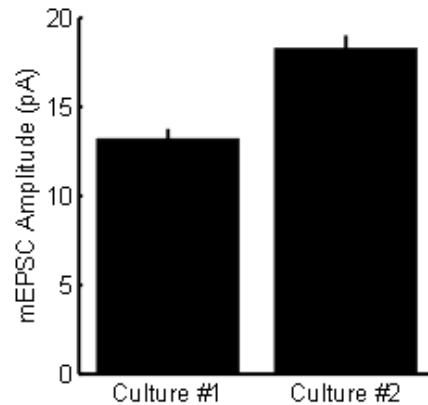
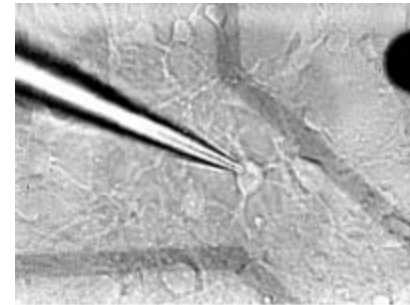
Monitoring spikes



Micro-electrode
array



Monitoring secretions

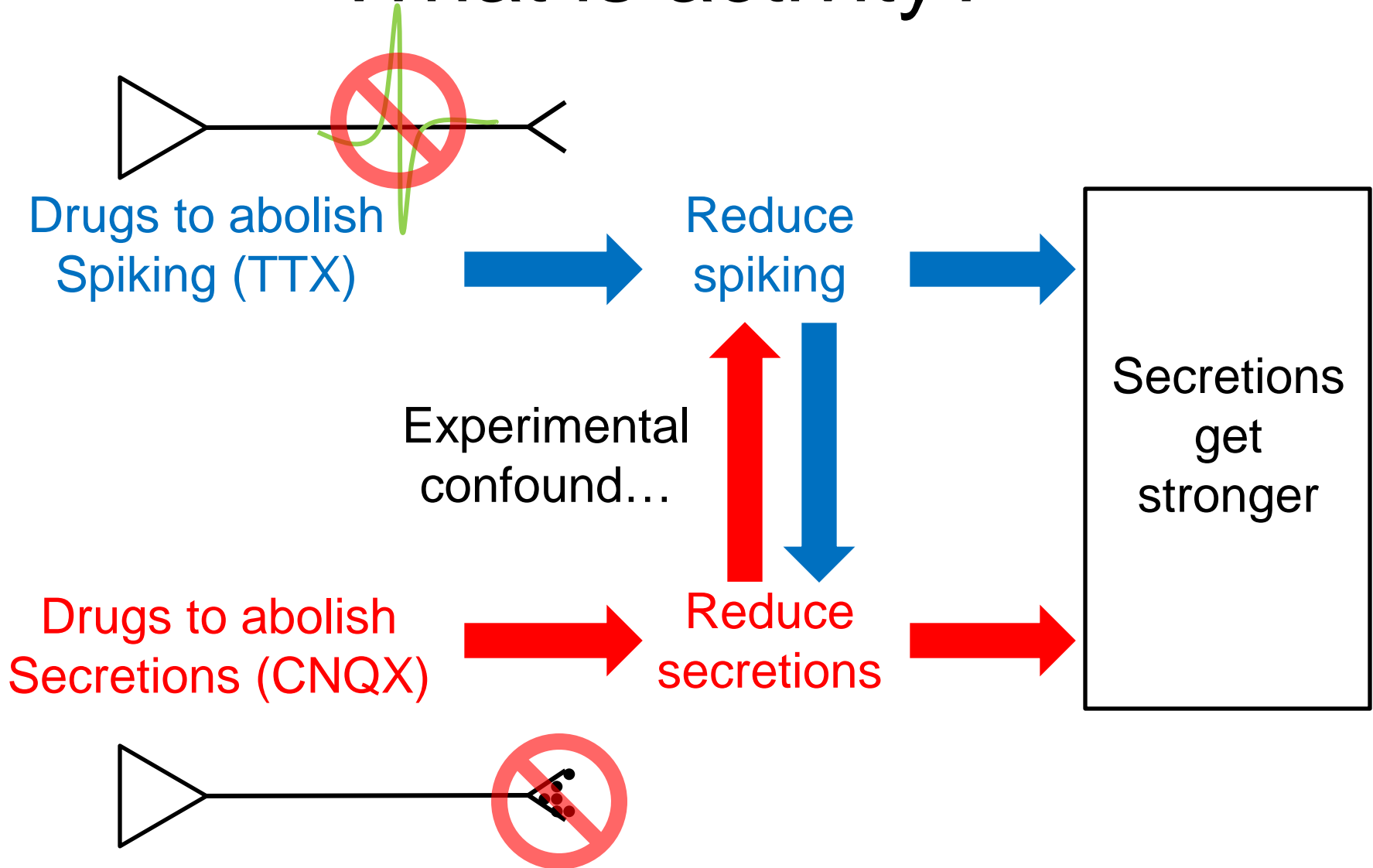


Homeostasis

- If we decrease '**neural activity**' using drugs, then brain tissue becomes more excitable
 - Synapses get stronger
- If we increase '**neural activity**' using drugs, then brain tissue becomes less excitable
 - Synapses get weaker

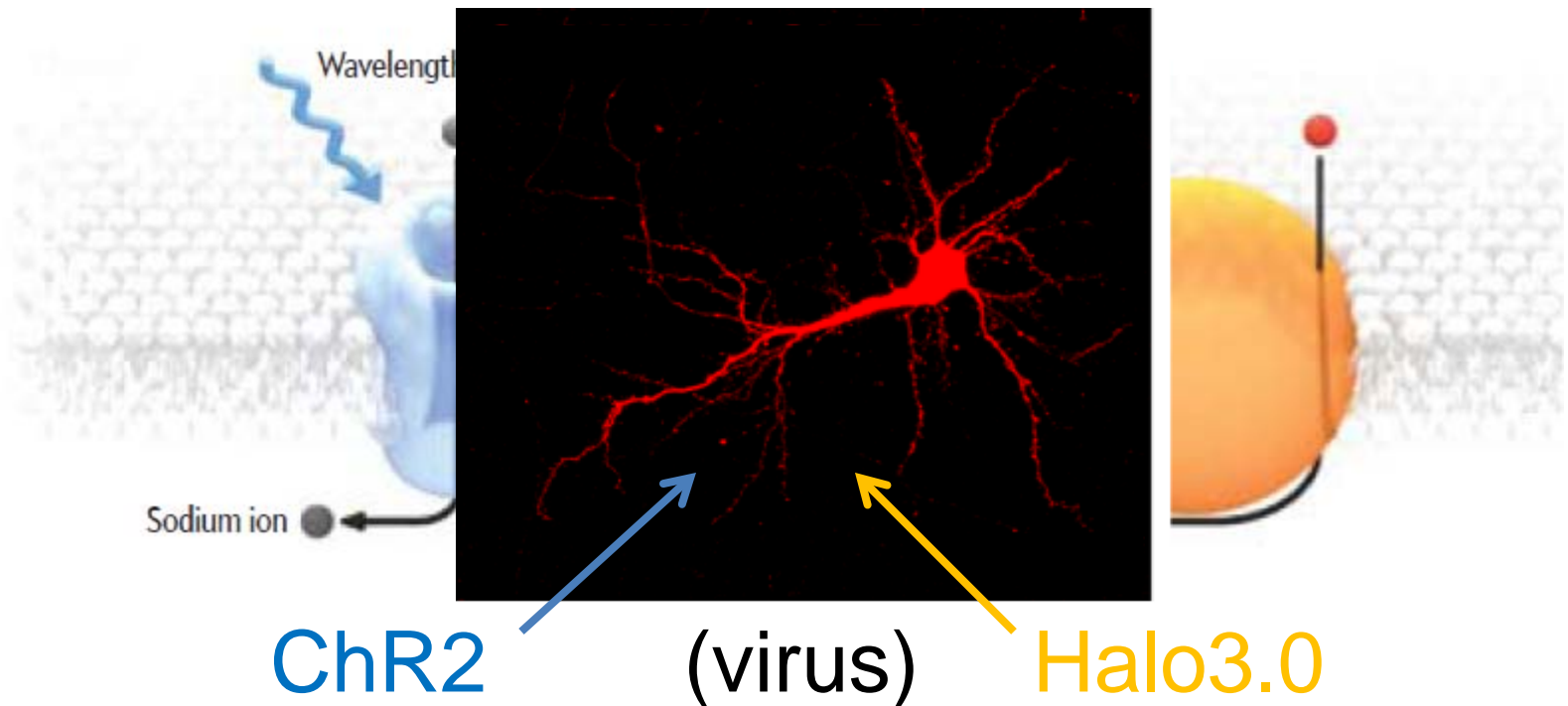
What is **neural activity**?

What is activity?



Separating spikes and secretions

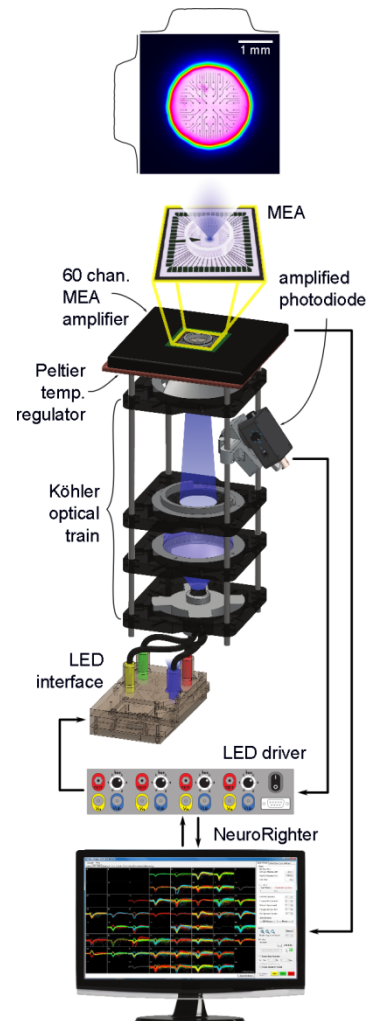
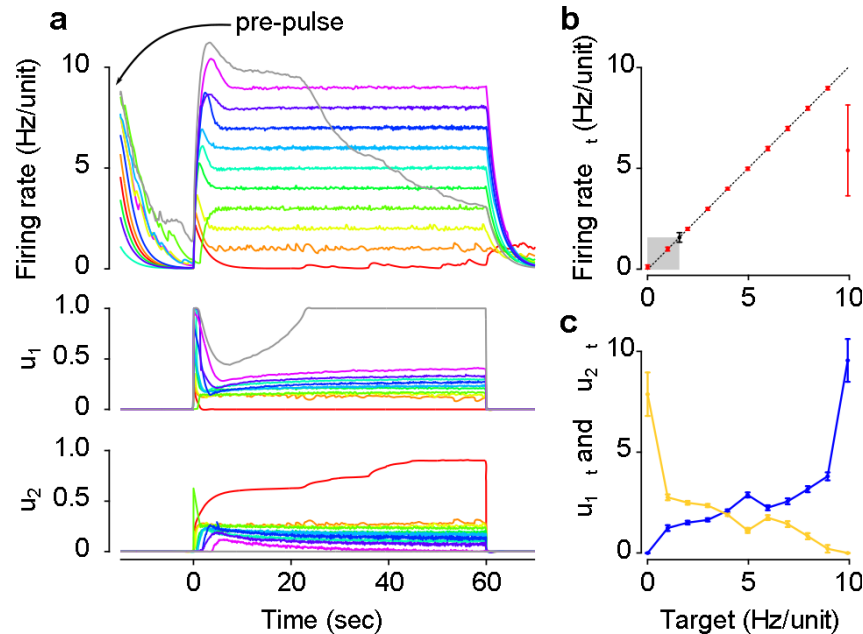
- **Optogenetics** – allows genetically targeted control of spiking activity



(figure adapted from: K. Deisseroth, *Scientific American*, Nov 2010, pp. 48-55)

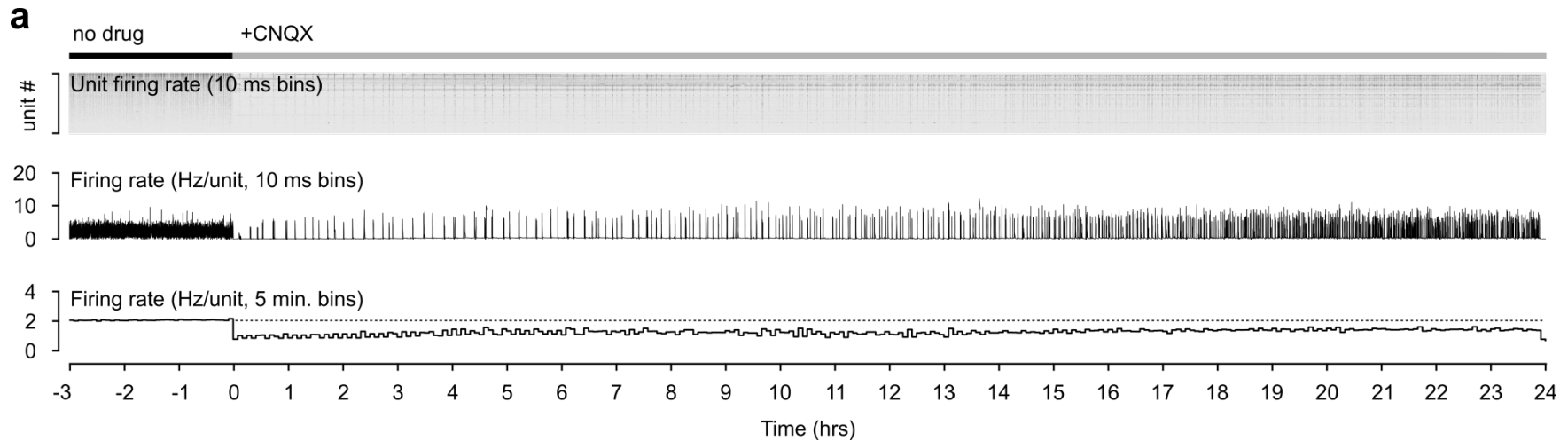
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- **Real-time feedback** - used to clamp spiking



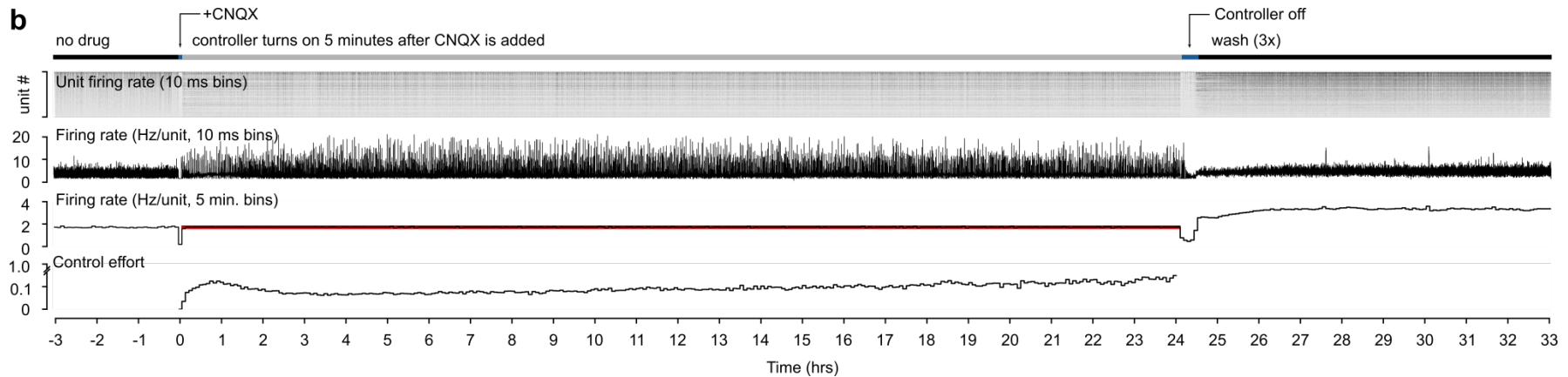
Separating spikes and secretions

The effects of blocking neurotransmission on spiking



Separating spikes and secretions

Decoupling neurotransmission and spiking



So, what is activity?

- Strong preliminary evidence that:

activity = secretions

- Impact
 - Drug development for epilepsy
 - Understanding cortical development and disorders

Collaborators

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